

CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIPS SYSTEM
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M058 Siskiyou Chipmunk *Neotamias siskiyou*
Family: Sciuridae Order: Rodentia Class: Mammalia

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DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE AND SEASONALITY

Locally common, permanent resident of mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir forests from sea level to 2000 m (0-6562 ft) in the northwestern region of the Klamath and North Coast Ranges (Johnson 1943).

SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Feeding: Herbivorous; forages principally on log-strewn forest floors and into adjacent chaparral; climbs freely on trunks and lower branches of large trees (Johnson 1943). Food habits of *T. siskiyou* unknown, but the closely related *T. senex* feeds on fungi and seeds of forbs, shrubs, and conifers.

Cover: Uses brush, logs, stumps, snags, thickets, rock piles, and burrows as cover.

Reproduction: Lines burrows with dry grass and moss. Also uses tree nests while raising young.

Water: No data found.

Pattern: Uses conifer forests, especially in mature, open stands with shrubs and large-diameter logs, stumps, and snags available.

SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

Activity Patterns: Diurnal activity. May become torpid during winter months.

Seasonal Movements/Migration: Not migratory

Home Range: In Washington, home ranges of *T. townsendii* females overlapped very little, suggesting exclusive use (Meredith 1972). In Oregon, home ranges varied from 0.5-1.0 ha (1.25-2.47 ac) (Gashwiler 1965).

Territory: No data found; probably same as home range (Meredith 1972).

Reproduction: Breeds from April to July; most births occur in May. One litter/yr of 4-5 young (range 3-6).

Niche: May be preyed upon by various mammals snakes, hawks, and owls. Formerly considered a race of *T. townsendii* (Sutton and Nadler 1974).

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